FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1849. [NO. 1658.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

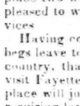
At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

GREAT SALE OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
AT AUCTION.

A chance to Physicians and Country Merchants.



ON the 28th inst., will be sold the entire Stock of the New Drug Store, which consists of as follows:—Counter scales and weights; prescription scales and weights, brass, in a glass case; glass ware of all kinds; tincture and salt mouth bottles, assorted; in fact, a complete assortment of shop furniture, tinctures, essential oils, extracts, chemicals, surgical instruments, medical books, acids by the carboy; put and quart seltzer bottles; window glass, assorted; white and red lead; prescription vials, assorted; varnish; patent medicines; in fact, a full and complete stock of every thing generally kept in a Drug Store, will be sold on most liberal terms.

Physicians are respectfully invited to attend, as there will be bargains.

Terms made known at Sale.

JAMES SHAW.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
March 3, 1849. 57ts

SCHOOL.

THE Committee for District No. 58, have employed D. G. Patterson for the quarter commencing on the 5th inst. All those interested can have the opportunity of sending their children. The School is located at the corner of Mumford and Robinson Streets.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1849. 57-4w

GOODS AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at AUCTION, on the 14th March, 1849, my entire Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Shoes, Hats, and a general assortment of all articles in the Mercantile line.

Any of the above Goods will be sold low for Cash, until the day of sale, when the remainder will be sold at Auction, on a credit of 90 days, for notes negotiable at Bank.

JAMES DODD.
Feb. 28, 1849. 57-2w

EXPECTED THIS DAY,
By Steamer Rowan,

RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes; Currants, Prunes, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ground Ginger, Mustard, Sardines, Chocolate, Lemons, &c.

CANDIES.

For sale by W. PRIOR.
March 6, 1849. 57-3w

Dr. B. A. Kennedy,
GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville, and country generally. He intends remaining in this place two weeks, during which time he would be pleased to wait upon all who may require his services.

Having concluded to locate in Wilmington, he begs leave to say to his friends in this section of country, that he intends making arrangements to visit Fayetteville as often as the practice of the place will justify. He would recommend persons requiring large operations in the way of teeth inserted on gold plate, to have the teeth extracted while he is here, so that when he returns, he will be enabled to insert them. He will warrant all his operations to give satisfaction, if the persons will follow his directions.

Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted on gold plate from one to an entire set, on the latest and most approved principle. Whole upper sets inserted on the atmospheric pressure principle. Having made improvements in this mode of inserting teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer; be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural teeth. Extracting, plugging, cleaning, &c., done in the best manner.

Having practised a number of years in Virginia and the lower part of this State, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Irregularities in children's teeth corrected.

Ladies attended at their residences when necessary.

Office in the New Hotel.
March 3, 1849. 57

Manufacturers' Supply Store.

OSCAR SCHENCK & CO.,
No. 112 Water street, corner of Pine,
New York,

DEALERS in Cotton, Woollen, Silk and Carpet Manufacturers' Articles, and Manufacturers of Weavers' Reeds, Heddles, Bobbins, Spools, &c. Agents for the sale of the latest improved Shearing and Napping Machines, Wool Pickers, Cloth Winders, Regulators, Sattinet Warps, &c.

OILS—Sperm, Lard, and Olive, and Oil Soap.
Feb'y 27, 1849. 57-4w

NEW AND
FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers being associated in the TAILORING BUSINESS, would respectfully inform the Fashionable Public, that they have taken one end of the Store House occupied by P. McEachin, Esq., at Floral College, where they are prepared to execute, for all who may be pleased to favor them with their patronage, all work in their line, in the most genteel and splendid style, on terms unusually low, and of which none can complain. One of the firm having devoted the last five years exclusively to the trade, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in New York and Raleigh, they flatter themselves that they cannot fail to please; and they assure the public that no efforts shall be withheld to give full and entire satisfaction to their patrons, and finish work on the shortest notice.

CONRAD LAUCKHARDT.
LOUIS ZINKE.
Floral College, Robeson County, March 1, 1849. 57-4w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank will be opened on the first of February, at the Brick Store South East corner of Hay and Donaldson streets. Shares are $50; Capital Stock $800,000. Specie or its equivalent will be required in payment. Terms of subscription are as follows—10 per cent. when the subscription is made; 10 per cent. in 30 days; 10 per cent. in 60 days; 10 per cent. in 90 days; and 10 per cent. in 120 days; and the remainder at such times as the President and Directors of the Bank shall direct.

Books of Subscription will be opened at Salisbury, Greensborough, Wadesborough, and Washington, of which due notice will be given. The Books will remain open 60 days.

JAMES KYLE,
JOHN D. STARR,
HENRY LILLY,
JAMES MARTINE,
JOHN T. GILMORE,
Commissioners.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 22, 1849. 51-10w

Bank of Fayetteville.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Fayetteville will be opened at the following places and under the superintendence of the following persons, viz:

At Pittsborough, under the superintendence of N. A. Stedman, Dr. S. McClenahan, Green Womack, J. H. Haughton.

Clinton—A. B. Chesnutt, Rich'd Holmes, J. Johnson, T. I. Faison.

Carthage—John Morrison, S. C. Bruce, Sam'l J. Person, Alex'r Kelly.

Ashborough—J. Worth, J. M. A. Drake, B. F. Hoover, Hugh McCain.

Lumberton—T. A. Norment, John T. Pope, R. C. Rhodes, J. A. Rowland.

Fair Bluff—Augustus Smith, Hinnant Faulk, Joseph C. Lee, Alva Smith.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAS. MARTINE, *Ch'n pro tem.*
Feb'y 19, 1849. 55tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

British Periodical Literature.
VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

Subscribe early while the terms are low!!

REPUBLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact *facsimile* of the Edinburgh edition.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical.—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

PRICES,—(IF SUBSCRIBED FOR EARLY.)

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00	pr. an.
For any two do.	5 00	"
For any three do.	7 00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00	"

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

PREMIUMS,

Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:

Bentley's Miscellany.
The Metropolitan Magazine.
The Dublin University Magazine.
Blackwood's Magazine.
The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Reviews.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at $3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals at $5, will receive, gratis, *one* volume of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals at $7 a year, or to the four Reviews at $8, will receive *two* premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at $9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at $10, will receive *three* premium volumes.

☞ *Please be particular in naming the premiums desired and the works subscribed for.*

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

*** *No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs*, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription is paid *in full to the publishers*, without recourse to an *agent*.

EARLY COPIES.

A late arrangement with the British Publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we *may* be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat *'subscribe early while the price is low.'*

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton st., New York.

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 16 vols in 8.
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.
Daniell's Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols.
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Story's Equity Pleadings.
" On Bailments.
" Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
" On Bills of Exchange.
" On Promissory Notes.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Equity Draftsman, by Hughes.
Chitty on Bills.
" " Contracts.
" " Criminal Law, 3 vols.
" " Blackstone.
Tillinghast's Adams on Equitment
Lawyer's Common Place Book.
Smith on Contracts.
" Leading Cases, 2 vols.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 vols.
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading.
" Nisi Prius.
Broom's Legal Maxims.
Mitford's Pleadings.
Stephen on Pleading.
Lube's Equity Pleading.
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction.
Gresley's Equity Evidence.
Oliver's Conveyancing.
Iredell's Digest, 3 vols.
" Digested Manual.
American Leading Cases, 1st and 2d vols.
Swaim's Justice.
Form Books.

E. J. HALE.
October 14, 1848.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

W. BRANSON,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Great Hoggarty Diamond, by Thackeray, 25; The Haunted Man, by Dickens; Vanity Fair; The Count of Monte Cristo, 2 vols., $1; Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book; Irving's Works, new and handsome edition; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; The Church in Earnest, by James; Earnest Ministry, by ditto; Meigs' on Females; Vanderhoff's Elocution; Collott's Dramatic French Reader; with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.
Feb. 3.

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

FASHIONABLE
Clothing Establishment,
No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

For San Francisco, (California,)
DIRECT.

THE new A. 1. copper fastened and coppered, Live Oak and red Cedar built Barque JNO. A. TAYLOR, Martin master, will sail as above, early in April. She can take the bulk of 200 tons freight and 100 passengers. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. DAVIS.
Wilmington, Feb'y 15. 55-6w

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 17th of March next, the Subscribers will offer for sale, at Rockfish Bridge, Charleston Road, 700 or 800 acres of LAND, lying between that place and Fayetteville, including the one-half of a Mill Site on Big Rockfish, with 10 acres adjoining. The Land is well furnished with Oak for firewood, and is besides suitable for Turpentine. Also, 500 acres on Little Rockfish. Terms at sale.

The above Lands can be seen by application to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM McMILLAN.
HECTOR McNEILL.
Feb'y 21, 1849. 56ts

Brilliant Lotteries
FOR MARCH, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$20,000! $10,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class C, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, March 24, 1849.
66 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Prize of $50,000, 1 Prize of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,940, 1 of 2,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c.
Tickets $15.—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 22 Wholes,			$150 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	75 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	37 50
Ditto	ditto	22 Eighths,	18 75

$39,000!!! $20,000!! $10,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 45, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, March 31, 1849.
CAPITALS.
1 Prize of $39.000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 9,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,290, 2 Prizes of 2,500, 2 of 1,500, 2 of 1,400, 2 of 1,300, 3 of 1,200, 200 (lowest 3 No. Prizes) of 400, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$140 00
Do.	do.	26 Halves,	70 00
Do.	do.	26 Quarters,	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
56-4t-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOOKS for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, will be opened on Wednesday next, in the building corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, Fayetteville, under the superintendence of the Commissioners named in the Charter, and will remain open from 11 to 1 o'clock of every day, for 30 days.

And at the following places, on Monday the 19th inst., under the direction of the following gentlemen:

At Salisbury, under the direction of the Commissioners named in the Charter, viz: Messrs. D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, Joseph F. Chambers, and Calvin S. Brown.

At Wilmington, under the direction of Dr. Thos. H. Wright, Gen. Lewis H. Marsteller, Gen. Alex'r McRae, and George W. Davis, Esq.

At Little River Factory, Cumberland county, under the direction of Duncan Murchison, Daniel McDiarmid, and Henry Elliot, Esqs., and Col. Alex'r Murchison.

At Carthage, under the direction of Col. John Morrison, Dr. S. C. Bruce, J. M. Worth, Alex'r Kelly, and Samuel J. Person, Esqs.

At Ashborough, under the direction of Jonathan Worth, J. M. A. Drake, and Alfred Marsh, Esqs.

At Lexington, under the direction of Robert Forster, Andrew Hunt, H. R. Dusenberry, and Alfred Hargrave, Esqs.

At Mocksville, under the direction of Arch'd G. Carter, W. F. Watt, and Thos. McNeely, Esqs.

At Troy, under the direction of Col. James L. Gaines, N. G. Knight, and W. Lassater, Esqs.

At Rockingham, under the direction of Walter F. Leak, Esq., Col. John W. Covington, and Col. Walter L. Steele.

At Wadesborough, under the direction of Absalom Myers, Hampton B. Hammond, Wm. B. McCorkle, and Walter R. Leak, Esqs.

By order of the Commissioners appointed in the Town of Fayetteville.

GEO. McNEILL, Chairman,
D. G. MACRAE, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 9, 1849. 54tf

Spring Goods Expected.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

AS the Spring Trade will soon commence, this Company take this method of informing Shippers via Cape Fear River to this place and the interior, that we have the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, Boats Ben Rush, Nelson, Diligence and Henry Clay. All of said Boats are in good order and condition, having been recently examined and repaired. The Steamer Fayetteville is used as a Receiving Boat at Wilmington. We are thankful for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of our old customers and a large increase of new patrons, pledging ourselves to use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. We have heretofore, in our "printed Circulars," said that we would carry and forward Goods on as favorable terms as any Company on the River,—this offer is still in force, and will be complied with.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 20, 1849. 55tf

GREENSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.
GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE Second Session of the College year, 1848-'9, commenced in this Institution on the first Monday in January last, under the most flattering circumstances. The College Classes are now filled with a larger number of young Ladies than during any previous Session, whilst the intrinsic excellencies of the Institution, and the superior advantages by which it is recommended to public patronage, inspire the confident expectation of a future career of eminent and lasting usefulness to the State and to society at large.

The Buildings are very handsome and well constructed for educational purposes, and sufficiently large to accommodate from one hundred to one hundred and fifty young Ladies, with entire comfort and convenience, in addition to any number that may be supplied from the town of Greensborough. The location is elevated and dry, free from any local cause of disease, and is believed to be as healthy and safe in all respects as any within the limits of the State. The grounds are extensive, and afford ample space for extended walks and every healthful exercise, without passing beyond the enclosures of the College. The government is firm, but of a mild and parental cast, whilst the most unwearied diligence is given to the inculcation of those principles and the formation of those habits which will qualify the young to meet successfully their responsibilities upon the trying theatre of life. The various departments of learning, included in a course of instruction as thorough and complete as any pursued in the highest institutions of our country, are arranged under proper classifications, and entrusted to a competent and faithful Faculty, consisting of seven or more Professors and Teachers, who have been carefully selected, and who are eminently qualified in the separate departments assigned them.

Public attention is earnestly invited to the superior facilities afforded by the College for the accomplished education of the young; and an extended patronage is the more confidently expected, since the sole object proposed by the Board of Trustees is to confer a public benefit, and not to promote private and individual interests.

EXPENSES.

Board and Tuition for each Session in advance.

Board, per Session, at $8 per month,	$40
Tuition, either in the Classical or English Department,	20
Music $20; French or Spanish $5; Painting and Drawing $5; Oil Painting $15; Needle work and Shell work $5.	
Tuition in Preparatory Department,	$12 to $15
" Primary "	$8

The College Uniform, adopted by order of the Trustees, consists in Summer of a plain white dress—in Winter, of some suitable material of blue color.

No accounts hereafter to be opened in stores, unless directly authorised by parents and guardians.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL,
Pres't Board of Trustees.
Feb'y 8, 1849. 55-6w

Just Received and for Sale,
10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BOSTON LINE OF PACKETS.

THE following Vessels will sail regularly between Boston and Wilmington, N. C., viz:

Brig WM. NICKELS, Capt. Jas. Leighton.
Schr. MINNESOTA, Capt. Gilbert Leighton.

The above vessels are of the first class, and are commanded by experienced navigators.

HUNTING & TUFTS,
Boston.
HARRISS & DRAKE,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 11, 1849. 50-3m

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE subscriber will attend to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. Printed forms furnished (gratis) to such as desire them. Will also attend to establishing claims under the act of 1848.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Feb'y 19, 1849. 55-6w

SCUPPERNONG WINE.

THE undersigned has for sale on consignment, 4 casks of the above, an excellent article.

J. E. BRYAN,
Opposite Bank of Cape Fear.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 16th instant, my negro man JERRY, aged about 25 years, rather dark color, weighs about 180, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; is left handed; no marks. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or in any Jail so that I get him again.

HENRY M. DAWSON.
Hawley's Store, Sampson Co., Jan. 30. 52

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.
October 9.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.

Johnson J. Hooper, Esq. the talented author of Capt. Simon Suggs, and other capital works, is the author of the following letter to the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, from which we copy it:—

CHAMBERS GOSSIP.

The Menagerie—the Elephant and Irishman.

LA FAYETTE, Ala., Feb. 23, 1849.

Gentlemen:—The monotony of our village life was agreeably broken, on last Monday, by the advent of Raymond's Menagerie. Not the juveniles only, but the whole adult population, male and female, within five miles of the Court House, were alive with excitement. The north wind was cutting as a note-shaver, but in spite of that and the supposed scarcity of coin, the "pavillion" was thronged. A more motley assemblage I never saw—the animals were nothing in comparison—and in point of decorum, the spectators might have probably taken lessons from the "Grisly Bear." It was the only public assembly that I ever heard of, in this county, which the presence of ladies did not control into propriety of speech and manner. Even the professional beast-tamers themselves, Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer, failed to subdue the rampant animals *outside* the cages.

The elephant was the great point of attraction, as usual. Many were the remarks elicited by its immense size and docility.

"I want his hide and frame for a corn crib," said a fellow from Pan-Handle Beat.

"Save me his years for skearts to my old wagin saddle," remarked another.

"Good gracious!" ejaculated a sallow girl, with a dirty blue ribbon around a dirty yellow neck, "was it *horned* with that ugly *snake-thing* stuck to its nose!"

"Its got a'most the least *har* to as much *hide*, that I ever seed," quoth Jerry Brumbelow.

"Whar do they raise 'em?" asked some honest searcher after knowledge.

"Not here—not here in this country," replied Jim McGaffey, with a knowing look.

"Whar, then?"

"That animal," said Jim, who was very drunk, "that animal wasnt raised in the island of Ameriky. It come all the way from *Ireland*."

"Give us your hand, my friend," exclaimed old Tom Martin, with an ironical air; "give us your hand for the thrue word ye're tellin' the boys. Dont you see the cratur's *fut*? Sure 'twas made for the *Bogs* of the ould counthry! This thing tho', is but a heiffer, as ye may say.—What would ye say, if ye could see a ginuine *Airish Bull*? Tut!"

"*Satis! jam satis!*" soliloquized a corpulent lawyer, as he walked up; unconsciously latinizing the spirit of Tom Hines' remark on a similar occasion.

The group adjourned to the vicinity of the Lion.

"Why didn't they shurr (shear) that critter's fore parts, as well's his hind ones?" asked some one.

"You see," said his keeper, "he's got a breast complaint, and we were afraid of increasing his cold."

"Well, by granny, I *did* notice he was *hoarse* when he hollered, a while ago."

"Whar did *he* come from, Jim?" asked one of the crowd.

"From Ireland, too, be Jasus," said old Tom, taking the word out of Jim's mouth. "Didn't he, McGaffey?"

"I judge he did," said Mac.

"I'll take my *corp'ral* of it," returned Martin, "*the groves of Blarney is full ov 'em!*"

Presently the crowd was ordered back, and Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer entered the cage with the lion, tiger and other animals.

"That takes Billy's horns smooth off to his scull—don't it?" said Tom Hussey.

"Its the fust time *I* ever seed the likes, and I'm sixty-five come fall," remarked an old man.

"Is it a *rail* woman in thar?" asked a skeptical dirt-eater.

"Why, you see," said Jim McGaffey, "its a rail woman, but she's got great spergs. Some people, tho', think these show people aint regular human."

"No more, they ain't," said old Tom.

"What are they then?"

"*Airish*, to be sure!"

"Ain't the Irish human?"

"Divil the taste!" responded old Tom, "*they're all subjects ov the Queen of Great Britain.*"

"That's a fact," said Jim McGaffey; and the point was settled.

Mrs. Shaffer shook her whip at the tiger, which dashed by her, and crouched in a corner of the cage, growling furiously.

"Take care, bare-legs; the old boy's rattlin his chain—as my old woman tells the children, when they cry," said John Davis.

"I say John," observed a half-worn man in a slouched hat—"I ain't no objection to that woman showin' *her* legs, that way; but if Betsey was to,"—

"Let Betsey's name alone, you lazy good-for-nothin"—interrupted a sharp-nosed female, with one child in her arms, and another at her knee, "let Betsey's name alone,"—she was the blessed Elizabeth herself—"and come and tote Jake. Here they've been scrougin' and runnin' over the poor child all day—and you a-jawin thar! Its only the Lord's mercy the elephant didn't tromp on him, and sqush him to death. Came along!"

The hen-pecked meekly obeyed; took Jacob into his paternal arms; and I—ceased to take notes. J. J. H.

FROM THE HOME JOURNAL.

THE NIGHT FUNERAL OF A SLAVE.

FEBRUARY 1849.

Messrs. Editors:—Travelling recently, on business, in the interior of Georgia, I reached just at sunset, the mansion of the proprietor, through whose estate for the last half hour of my journey, I had pursued my way. My tired companion pricked his ears, and with a low whinny indicated his pleasure, as I turned up the broad avenue leading to the house. Calling to a black boy in view, I bade him inquire of his owner if I could be accommodated with lodgings for the night.

My request brought the proprietor himself to the door, and from thence to the gate, when, after a scrutinizing glance at my person and equipments, he inquired my name, business, and destination. I promptly responded to his questions, and he invited me to alight and enter the house, in the true spirit of Southern hospitality.

He was apparently thirty years of age, and evidently a man of education and refinement. I soon observed an air of gloomy abstraction about him; he said but little, and even that little seemed the result of an effort to obviate the seeming want of civility to a stranger. At supper the mistress of the mansion appeared, and did the honors of the table, in her particular department; she was exceedingly ladylike and beautiful, *only as Southern women are*, that is, beyond comparison with those of any other portion of this republic I have ever seen. She retired immediately after supper, and a servant handing some splendid Habannas on a small silver tray, we had just seated ourselves comfortably before the enormous fire of oak wood, when a servant appeared at the end door near my host, hat in hand, and uttered in subdued but distinct tones, the, to me, startling words—

"Master, de coffin hab come."

"Very well," was the only reply, and the servant disappeared.

My host remarked my gaze of inquisitive wonder, and replied to it—

"I have been sad, sad," said he, "today. I have had a greater misfortune than I have experienced since my father's death. I lost this morning the truest and most reliable friend I had in the world—one whom I have been accustomed to honor and respect since my earliest recollection; he was the playmate of my father's youth, and the mentor of mine; a faithful servant, an honest man, and a sincere christian. I stood by his bedside to-day, and with his hands clasped in mine, I heard the last words he uttered; they were, 'Master, meet me in heaven.'"

His voice faltered a moment, and he continued, after a pause, with increased excitement—

"His loss is a melancholy one to me. If I left my home, I said to him, 'John, see that all things are taken care of,' and I knew that my wife and child, property and all, were as safe as though they were guarded by an hundred soldiers. I never spoke a harsh word to him in all my life, for he never merited it. I have a hundred others, many of them faithful and true, but his loss is irreparable."

I come from a section of the Union where slavery does not exist, and I brought with me all the prejudices which so generally prevail in the free States in regard to this "institution." I had already seen much to soften these, but the observation of years would have failed to give me so clear an insight into the relation between master and servant as this simple incident. It was not the haughty planter, the lordly tyrant, talking of his dead slave, as of his dead horse, but the kind-hearted gentleman, lamenting the loss, and eulogizing the virtues of his good old *friend*.

After an interval of silence, my host resumed—

"There are," said he, "many of the old man's relatives and friends who would wish to attend his funeral. To afford them an opportunity, several plantations have been notified that he will be buried to-night; some, I presume, have already arrived; and desiring to see that all things are properly prepared for his interment, I trust you will excuse my absence for a few moments."

"Most certainly, sir; but," I added, "if there is no impropriety, I would be pleased to accompany you."

"There is none," he replied; and I followed him to one of a long row of cabins, situated at the distance of some three hundred yards from the mansion. The house was crowded with negroes, who all arose on our entrance, and many of them exchanged greetings with my host, in tones that convinced me that *they* felt that *he* was an object of sympathy from *them!* The corpse was deposited in the coffin, attired in a shroud of the finest cotton materials, and the coffin itself painted black.

The master stopped at its head, and laying his hand upon the cold brow of his faithful bondsman, gazed long and intently upon features with which he had been so long familiar, and which he now looked upon for the last time on earth; raising his eyes at length and glancing at the serious countenances now bent upon his, he said solemnly and with much feeling—

"He was a faithful servant and a true christian; if you follow his example, and live as he lived, none of you need fear, when the time comes for you to lay here."

A patriarch, with the snow of eighty winters on his head, answered—

"Master, it is true, and we will try to live like him."

There was a murmur of general assent, and after giving some instructions relative to the burial, we returned to the dwelling.

About nine o'clock a servant appeared with the notice that they were ready to move, and to know if further instructions were necessary. My host remarked to me, that by stepping into the piazza, I would probably witness, to me, a novel scene. The procession had moved, and its route led within a few yards of the mansion. There were at least one hundred and fifty negroes, arranged four deep, and following a wagon in which was placed the coffin; down the entire length of the line, at intervals of a few feet, on each side, were carried torches of the resinous pine, and here called light wood. About the centre was stationed the black preacher, a man of gigantic frame and stentorian lungs, who gave out from memory the words of a hymn suitable to the occasion. The Southern negroes are proverbial for the melody and compass of their voices, and I thought that hymn, mellowed by distance, the most solemn and yet the sweetest music that had ever fallen upon my ear. The stillness of the night and strength of their voices enabled me to distinguish the air at the distance of half a mile.

It was to me a strange and solemn scene, and no incident of my life has impressed me with more powerful emotions than the night funeral of the poor negro. For this reason I have hastily and most imperfectly sketched its leading features. Previous to retiring to my room, I saw, in the hands of a daughter of the lady at whose house I stop for the night, a number of The Home Journal, and it occurred to me to send this to your paper, perfectly indifferent whether it be published or not. I am but a brief sojourner here. I hail from a colder clime, where it is our proud boast that all men *are* free and equal. I shall return to my Northern home, deeply impressed with the belief, that, dispensing with the *name* of freedom, the negroes of the South are the happiest and most contented people on the face of the earth.

Yours, VIATOR.

M. Poussin, the accomplished Minister of the French Republic to the U. States, celebrated at his residence in Washington, on Saturday evening the 25th February, the anniversary of the French Revolution, which took place in February of last year. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a brilliant company was present, amongst whom were the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, every member of President Polk's Cabinet, and many of the highest naval and military officers. The *fete* was indeed a splendid one. The front of the house was brilliantly illuminated, and within reigned taste, generous feeling, and a cordial sympathy with the French Republic. M. Poussin delivered a brief address to his guests, of which we find the following report in the National Intelligencer:

"*Gentlemen:* I am most happy at receiving you in my house this day, to commemorate our GLORIOUS REVOLUTION; an event which, although of recent date, has already acquired much importance since it will mark the end of an old *era* and the beginning of a *new one*.

Permit me, then, gentlemen on this solemn occasion, to return you my warmest thanks for your full and highly flattering attendance, and to offer you a toast which will embody all my feelings toward you.

"I propose to you, gentlemen, a name in which the whole world is accustomed to read the *past, present*, and the *future*, of your happy country! TO THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON!"

To this address the Hon. George M. Dallas responded very happily, by proposing:

"THE FRENCH TRI-COLOR, emblematic of the triple triumph achieved by the French Republic, of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity."

Editors on Parade.—The Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, in their arrangements for the Water celebration on the 25th of November, assigned the Editors of New England a place in the grand procession. The programme puts them in rear of the medical faculty and in front of the lawyers. The committee of arrangements would hit the correspondence better by putting the printers first, the doctors next, and the lawyers last; at least that is the order of the Apocalyptic procession. There Famine went before, and Death and Hell followed after.—*Western Star.*

A bill is before the Legislature of New York, to make insanity a ground for granting a divorce! The next proposition will be for a parent to disown a child for the same reason. If insanity, why not any other affliction? "In sickness and in health" is the pledge, and if a divorce is asked for, on the ground of insanity, it ought to be granted, if granted at all, on the ground that the person asking for it had, in the asking, proven that he or she was unworthy of being bound by, as he or she was incapable of appreciating, as it ought to be appreciated, the marriage vow.

Truth.—A parent may leave an estate to his son, but how soon may it be mortgaged! He may le

GEN. PATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

To the Senatorial voters of the Counties of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The Address of the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, on the recent Senatorial election in this State, now being extensively circulated in the first Congressional District, of which you form a part, contains such unprovoked and unmerited censure of the course of a majority of the members of the Legislature from that District, that I should feel myself chargeable with a dereliction of duty to you, did I not take some notice of his animadversions, and state some of the reasons that governed my course, as one of your representatives, in relation to that important election.

It is not my purpose to review, in detail, this Address. A large portion of it is devoted to the discussion of subjects not necessary for me to refer to; but there are parts of it which reflect on my public acts, as one of your representatives, in conjunction with others, which if I failed to notice, would subject me to the charge of being unfaithful to your interests, and at the same time, wanting in respect to myself.

I have said that the censures of Mr. Clingman were unprovoked and unmerited, and, I may add, in my opinion, they were uncalled for in every aspect of the case; because I believe that every Whig member from the first Congressional District entertained the kindest feelings for Mr. C., and in casting their votes for another distinguished individual for Senator, they acted under a high sense of public duty, and were governed throughout by the most patriotic motives and the sincerest desire to promote the public good.

The purpose of Mr. Clingman's Address, cannot be mistaken. Having been foiled in his overweening and premature desire to be made a Senator, and feeling conscious, no doubt, of the impropriety of his course, in this matter, he seeks to excuse himself, by casting blame on others, and vainly supposes that he can escape the just condemnation which awaits him at the hands of his constituents, by attempting to convince them, that *in* the neglect to promote and advance *his* claims to Senatorial dignity, *their* rights have been outraged and disregarded.

How it is that the *rights* of the Western section of our State are concentrated in the person of the Honorable T. L. Clingman, I confess I cannot very well see—but it is evident from the whole tenor of his Address, that he desires to make his constituents believe that a large majority of their representatives in the last Legislature, have abandoned their *rights*, and the rights of the West generally, by voting for the Hon. George E. Badger for Senator, and by not voting for him, the aforesaid Thomas L. Clingman, for the same station. This, not voting for Mr. C., I take it, is the sum and substance of the complaint—the burden of the charge which stands out in every page of the Address, from one end to the other of its sixteen pages. Had the Hon. T. L. Clingman been the nominee of the Whig Caucus, and been elected to the Senate of the United States, then, in his judgment at least, the caucus, of which he complains, "*would have been as fair a thing as ever was,*"—and the rights of Western North Carolina thereby fully vindicated and maintained. The world, however, would have lost the benefit of his Address, and you, perhaps, would have remained in ignorance of "*the events of this winter,*" as developed prior to, and connected with, the late Senatorial election.

For the part which I, as one of your representatives, acted in this election, and for having, in conjunction with every Whig member, save one, from the first Congressional District, cast my vote for Mr. Badger for United States Senator, I conceive it to be only necessary for my full justification, to assign out of many, one single reason—and that is, *I believed my constituents desired me so to vote.* For the grounds of this belief, it will doubtless be recollected by you, that during the last Summer I canvassed nearly every portion of this Senatorial District, the largest in the State, and on all occasions, both public and private, I expressed my preference for Mr. Badger as Senator, and my intention, if elected, to vote for him should he be a candidate for re-election. And in not a single instance did I hear that preference or intention disapproved, or the name of any other Whig suggested. I am very certain that I never heard the Hon. Mr. Clingman spoken of, in connection with that subject or any other, that I now remember, during the Summer Campaign. It was fair then, under the circumstances, to conclude that you approved my expressed intention; and under that conviction I acted. If, however, I have erred in this matter, and have mistaken your views and wishes in regard to it, I must be permitted to plead a want of knowledge of those views and wishes, and respectfully to suggest that for the future you will be more particular in communicating them to your representatives.

Having thus stated one of the reasons that induced me to prefer Mr. Badger to Mr. Clingman, I may be pardoned for mentioning one other, although not necessary to complete my justification; and this, I feel assured, will be admitted as controlling, even by Mr. Clingman himself. It is, that I might share in the honor of aiding, to some extent, in repairing a misfortune to the country over which Mr. Clingman himself mourned at the Session of 1840. To understand the force of this reason, and to make its influence perfectly apparent, at least to Mr. C., it is necessary that I should be somewhat specific. On a certain occasion, in 1840, Mr. Clingman made a speech in the Senate of the State, on this same subject of Senatorial elections, in which he expressed the following sentiments—"*The great men of the nation are its wealth, and I regard it as a misfortune to any country, possessing an individual so gifted as George E. Badger, to fail to place him in that station, where his great talents would be most useful.*" If, then, it was a misfortune to the country, in 1840, to have failed to place Mr. Badger in that station where his great talents would be most useful, surely, it was the part of wisdom in the Legislature subsequently, to embrace the very first opportunity of repairing that misfortune by securing the services of "so gifted an individual," at the earliest possible moment. This having been done by the Legislature in 1846, no doubt to the great gratification of Mr. Clingman, the Legislature of 1848 could not fail to sanction by its acts, what seemed to be so eminently proper.

I admit, Fellow Citizens, to the fullest extent, my responsibility to you while acting as your representative, but I do not admit any such responsibility to the Hon. Mr. Clingman. On the contrary, I might with great propriety inquire by what authority he has undertaken to arraign and condemn unheard, a large majority of the representatives of the people of the first Congressional District, for executing the trust confided to them, in such manner as they believed their constituents desired, and their own judgments approved? At the time you elected Mr. Clingman as your representative in Congress, did you invest him with power and authority to supervise the conduct of those whom you afterwards selected to represent you in the State Legislature? If you did not, then Mr. Clingman has exceeded his powers, and has not only taken the liberty to condemn your representatives, but, supposing that you had not penetration enough to discover their errors and to award the proper punishment, he has kindly volunteered to tell you what specific infliction you should visit upon them—"*that you should beat them with many stripes, and set ear marks upon them, so that they may be incapable of deceiving again.*" Now, for my part, as one of those representatives, I protest against the exercise of any such assumed authority on the part of Mr. Clingman, and utterly deny his jurisdiction in the premises. I am not his representative, and therefore he has no right to question my public course. On the other hand, Mr. Clingman is *my* representative, and I have the right to question his course, and to hold him responsible for it. I therefore desire to know, and perhaps others of his constituents would be glad of the information, why it was that he abandoned his post in the House of Representatives, neglecting public duties which his constituents sent him there to discharge, and travelled near three hundred miles to Raleigh, to electioneer with members, for a seat in the Senate of the United States? When Mr. Clingman shall have satisfied his constituents of the propriety of his conduct in this respect, he may, with a better grace, and much more consistency, become the public accuser of others.

You will not fail to perceive, Fellow Citizens, that your representatives in the last Legislature are not the only persons who come in for a share of Mr. Clingman's denunciations—for on the first page of his extraordinary Address, he informs us that it has been usual heretofore, for "*the Senators as well as most of the other high Officers of the State, to be taken from the Middle and Eastern portions of the State,*" and that "*nearly half a century ago according to my (his) present impression, a Senator was elected residing in the vicinity of Salisbury, near the Yadkin. No one else living West of this river has ever, in any other instance as far as I know, been chosen by the Legislature to that station.*" Now, it is very clear, according to this statement, that all the members from the West, for the last fifty years, are, in Mr. Clingman's estimation, guilty of an abandonment of Western rights. Mr. C. himself having been twice or three times a member within that period, can probably explain this great oversight. Who the favored individual was, "*residing in the vicinity of Salisbury, near the Yadkin,*" Mr. Clingman does not tell us, but according to the public records of the country, the only person ever elected to the Senate of the United States from the vicinity of Salisbury, was Judge Francis Locke, who was elected on the 24th of December, 1814, and who set out on his journey to Washington City, but resigned before reaching that place. The inference, however, fairly deducible from the foregoing extract is, that no person living West of the Yadkin near Salisbury, was ever elected to the Senate of the United States. Whether or not it was intended, that while the language used was literally true, it would, from its particular collocation, produce a false impression, I do not pretend to say; but I can hardly suppose that a gentleman of Mr Clingman's intelligence is ignorant of the fact, that the late Governor Franklin, of the County of Surry, (the County of Mr. Clingman's nativity,) was elected a Senator in Congress in 1798, and was re-elected in 1806—thus serving, with but a slight intermission, from the 4th of March, 1799, till the 3d of March, 1813; and that the late Governor Stokes, of the County of Wilkes, was elected in 1816, to fill a vacancy, and at the same Session was elected for a full term, serving in the whole, from 1816 to 1823. These gentlemen, it is true, happened to have their residences on the *North* side of the Yadkin river, but both of them were *West* of that river near Salisbury. Now let us see how it has been with other portions of the Western part of the State—for under the old division of Eastern and Western, all the Counties West of Raleigh were regarded, in all questions affecting Eastern and Western interests, as Western Counties.

Mr. Clingman, in the same page of his address, says, that twenty years ago both the Senators, Messrs. Iredell and Branch, were from the East, and that since that time the Senators have been taken exclusively from the Counties of Wake, Orange, Caswell and Cumberland. This is true, but even in this case the West has had the advantage, for three out of the four Counties named, to-wit: Orange, Caswell and Cumberland, were, under the old division referred to, considered Western Counties. But who, let me ask, aided by his vote and influence, in 1840, in giving to the County of Orange alone, not *one* Senator only, but actually *two?* Would you believe it, fellow-citizens, that this same Thos. L. Clingman, who now complains so loudly of an abandonment of the rights of the West, should have so far forgotten those rights himself, as to vote for two persons living in the same County, for United States Senators, and that County too, as he says, in the centre of the State? Strange as this may appear, it is nevertheless true! What, then, became of the rights of the West? Had we then no individual in that great region who could wear Senatorial honors with becoming dignity? Alas! that we were then so destitute! The Honorable gentleman who lately aspired to the station of Senator with so much ardor, had not then been to Washington. He had not fixed his eye upon one of those crimson cushioned seats in the Senate Chamber, and fancied to himself with what grace and dignity he would fill it. Had he done so, no doubt the members from the West in the Legislature of 1840, would have made the grand discovery that the rights of the Western section of the State were all embodied in the person of the Senator from the Buncombe District, and that the only way in which those rights could be vindicated and maintained, was by transferring the said Senator from a seat in the State Senate, to one in the Senate of the United States. Had they failed, however, to make this important discovery, they certainly would have been as severely lectured for their want of perception, as those of 1848 have been, for a similar failure.

In relation to "the other officers of the State," which Mr. Clingman says have usually been taken from the Middle and Eastern portion of the State, I think a slight reference to the facts will show that in the distribution of these, the West has no cause to complain. For some years past *two* out of the *three* Judges of the Supreme Court have had their residence in the West—and at the present time all *three* reside in that section. Out of *seven* Judges of the Superior Courts, *six* of them lived West of Raleigh, and only one East of that City; of the *seven* last Governors, including the present incumbent, *four* of them were from the West, two from the East, and one, the present Executive, from the Centre. The Secretary of State is a Western man. Three out of the five last Public Treasurers, including the present incumbent, who is from the Centre, were from the West. The Comptroller of the State, although a native of the East, was living in the West at the time of his election. So that it appears, when you apply the test above indicated, to the reference which has been made to the other high offices of the State, proves just the reverse of what has been stated.

I have already extended this Address much farther than I intended, but there is one other point to which I would call your attention, that you may judge for yourselves, how far those whom Mr. Clingman finds so much fault with, have acted differently from what HE would have done, under the same circumstances. To ascertain this, fortunately, we are at no loss, for Mr. Clingman has told us in so many words, what course HE would have pursued. On the third page of his Address, he says:—"*Being in Raleigh, on my way to this place,* (meaning Washington) *when the Legislature assembled, and understanding fully the condition of things, I advised my personal friends to make no opposition to Mr. Badger's election. In fact, I went so far as to state, that I should, if a member, have felt bound, by my former course, to yield so far to party obligations, as to cast my vote for him as the nominee of the party.*" Of what then, is it, that Mr. Clingman so loudly complains? Of what have a majority of the representatives from the first Congressional District been guilty, to merit such severe punishment as Mr. C. advises you to inflict? What crimes have they committed, to justify the use of such language as he has applied to them?—such as—"THE SERVANTS OF CENTRAL MANAGERS"—"WHITE SLAVES"—*men who can be* "CAJOLED OR INTIMIDATED INTO AN ABANDONMENT OF YOUR RIGHTS." Their offence "*hath this extent no more*"—they voted for the Hon. George E. Badger, for Senator of the United States—and Mr. Clingman says, if HE had been a member, he would have done the same thing—but not being a member, he advised his friends to do it! Now, where is the difference between what Mr. Clingman says, if a member, *he would* have done, and what your representatives *did* do? Upon the strange inconsistency of the course pursued by Mr. C., I leave you to make your own comments, and to award your own judgment.

In conclusion, Fellow-Citizens, I have to express my regret that any necessity existed for addressing you on this occasion, as it is painful to me to be brought in conflict with those I have heretofore esteemed. It was a necessity, however, not of my creating. I deemed it due to you, as one of your representatives, to say what I have in vindication of my public conduct as such, leaving you to decide the issue which your representative in Congress has made between himself and your representatives in the State Legislature—and with that decision I shall be content.

Thanking you most cordially for the generous confidence you have heretofore reposed in me, and expressing the hope, that upon proper enquiry, you will be satisfied that that confidence has neither been misplaced nor betrayed,

I remain, with great respect,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
S. F. PATTERSON.

Caldwell County, February 10, 1849.

☞ Editors of Newspapers who have published or may publish Mr. Clingman's Address, will oblige me by also publishing the above.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Stanly's Speech upon the Slavery Resolutions, passed by the last General Assembly.

ELIZABETH CITY, Feb'y 22d, 1849.

Through the kindness of a friend, my attention was called, a few days ago, to a Speech delivered in the House of Commons by the Hon. Edward Stanly. The tone and character of this Speech surprised me very much; for whilst it professes to discuss the Slavery Resolutions, it was evidently intended solely as an attack upon me, for having voted against Mr. Badger, for Senator. I had heard, previously to my leaving Raleigh, that the Honorable gentleman, in the fury of his zeal for Mr. Badger, had delivered one of his characteristic speeches, in which I had not been spared; but I felt so little interest in the matter, that I would most probably have remained in ignorance of the harm done me, if my attention had not been accidentally called to the published Speech. Nor would I now notice the subject, if it were not to set the gentleman right in one particular, viz: my vote for Mr. Rayner in preference to Mr. Badger. At the time of my vote for Mr. Rayner for Senator, I was ignorant "that he entertained the same opinions as those of Mr. Badger, upon the Compromise bill," which this published speech alleges to be the fact. I had been informed previous to the Senatorial election, that Mr. Rayner, whilst in Congress, had delivered a speech, in which he took the ground that it was unconstitutional in the Federal Government to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and it was, I think, a very fair inference of mine, that if it was unconstitutional for Congress to prohibit slavery in the District of Columbia, over which it has exclusive jurisdiction, it would likewise be unconstitutional to prohibit slavery in a Territory over which it has a very limited jurisdiction. I mention this circumstance as explanatory of my vote for Mr Rayner in preference to Mr Badger, and to exonerate myself from the charge of being influenced by personal hostility to the latter gentleman. I entertain now, and never have entertained any feelings of hostility towards Mr Badger, and whilst I am under no obligation to prefer him to all others, I am not disposed to deny him any thing to which he is fairly and honestly entitled.

Previously to my leaving home for the Legislature, the opinion entertained in this section of Country, as far as I heard any opinion expressed, was, that Mr. Badger's vote and speech upon the Compromise Bill, constituted a great objection to his re-election to the United States Senate; this opinion I heard reiterated very generally in Raleigh, and by at least two Whig members of Congress. I am not disposed to go into the history of the Senatorial election, or to express an opinion of the manner in which the result was brought about. The friends of Mr Badger succeeded in the contest, and I have no disposition to disturb their self-complacency. I was not a candidate for the station, and positively refused to permit my name to be placed in nomination. Mr. Stanly, in his speech, mistakes epithets for arguments, and alludes to me as Mr. Senatorial. I know no reason why I have not as much right to aspire to the Senate as other gentlemen. I have served the people for the last twenty years, in a legislative capacity, if not with as much ability, with at least as much zeal, as any of them. On this occasion, however, I was not an aspirant, and the friends of Mr. Badger must seek some other protection for him, against the Resolutions of the Legislature. Personalities are always a proof of weakness, and at best they are an unfair and ungenerous mode of argument. Were I to imitate the temper of Mr. Stanly's speech, and endeavor to impugn the motives of his ardent patriotism, which advocates a construction of the constitution at the eminent risk of our great Southern institution, I too might use an epithet, and call him, *Mr. Would-be-Foreign-Minister.* This would be no argument against his Speech, and would be attributing to him motives of action, of which I believe him to be entirely unconscious. I signed his recommendation to the President, Gen. Taylor, for a Foreign Mission, with the greatest pleasure; nor am I disposed to impeach his motives because he aspires to an office to which he is fairly entitled by his talents and his services.

Those papers which have published Mr. Stanly's speech will confer a favor on the subscriber by publishing this explanatory Card.

WILL. B. SHEPARD.

The Swords voted by Congress to Maj. Generals Butler, Twiggs, Quitman, Worth, Henderson, and the heirs of the late Gen. Hamer, have just been finished, and forwarded from the celebrated manufactory of *Ames*, of Springfield. They are really magnificent; cost $9,000.

On Friday, General Towson, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of officers; received from the President of the United States the sword intended for Gen. Worth, (as desired by that officer, he being now stationed in New Mexico.) The others will be sent, as early as practicable, by private conveyance, to their respective owners.—*National Intelligencer.*

That which we call death, is but Life in other forms of sanctity and power.

The dead are like stars by day,
Removed from mortal eye:
Yet not extinct—they hold their way
In glory through the sky.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN. Apply to
C. B. MALLETT.

March 12, 1849. 58-tf

The following article we copy with pleasure from the Boston Mercantile Journal, March 1846, and we hope if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to cure, they will speedily avail themselves of it.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, arrested the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He investigated with care the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be great improved, and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and generally recognized, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections, and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most other, we had almost said, all other classes of diseases.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, March 5.
THE CLOSE OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

The last day's sitting of the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress was extended, with the exception of a brief recess of an hour or so, from eleven o'clock on Saturday morning until sunrise yesterday morning.

From the List of Acts it will be perceived that *all the annual Appropriation Bills have become Laws,* though, as we had foreseen, not without severe conflict, as well in the committees of conference as in the two Houses, in which more excitement and unpleasant feeling were manifested than has perhaps ever before been witnessed at the close of a Session. We do not descend to particulars, which can be but of minor and transient interest to our readers. It is perhaps enough to say, that the heats and heart-burnings of the evening, the night, and the morning, were chiefly the fruits of the contest between the two Houses in relation to the several propositions relative to the government of the Provinces lately acquired from Mexico. The General Appropriation Bill was *barely saved,* at the latest moment, through the persevering and patriotic efforts of those gentlemen in both Houses who were not willing to see the wheels of the Government stopped (or at least impeded) by withholding the supplies necessary to keep them in motion.

Such was yesterday the complete exhaustion as well of the Officers of the two Houses, as of our Reporters, that it has been impossible for us to offer to our readers to-day any thing like a regular report of the Proceedings in either House during the sitting of Saturday. We must content ourselves, therefore, with stating the results of the most important questions left for final decision on that day, as follows:

1. *No bill was passed providing a Government for either of the Territories of New Mexico or California.* These measures fell through from the inability of the two Houses to concur in any propositions for the purpose. At the last moment, however, a bill from the House was taken up and passed by the Senate, and has become a law, *for extending the Revenue Laws of the United States* over those Territories.

2. The bill to establish *the Home Department* has become a law, having passed the Senate after a long, arduous, and rather stormy debate; and a new and valuable Department has thus been added to the Government.

3. The bill for *creating a Territorial Government in Minesota* has also become a law, the House of Representatives having receded from its amendment proposing to postpone the operation of the bill to the 10th of this month.

4. A bill was passed in reference to the next *Census,* directing the Heads of some of the Departments and the Attorney General to prepare and report at the next session of Congress a bill to authorize the taking of the Seventh Census of the United States.

Much business of a miscellaneous character was transacted; and, after having disposed of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, the Senate, at about six o'clock in the morning, went into Executive session, when Mr. Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, was nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to be Minister of the United States to Berlin.

National Intelligencer.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1849.

Such scenes of disorder, confusion and uproar as I witnessed in the two Houses of Congress last night I never desire to witness again. I could fill sheets in describing and giving an account of them, were I to commence the work, but it would perhaps, be best not to do so. For the honor of the country, and the reputation of the American Congress, it is devoutly to be hoped that no more such scenes will ever be known.

Congress, it is devoutly to be hoped that no more such scenes will ever be known.

At half past three the House had taken a recess from half-past three until six o'clock. At six, they resumed the consideration of business—or, rather the great effort seemed to be to devise means of preventing business from being done.

The Senate's amendment, for the government of California and New Mexico, attached to the civil and diplomatic bill, was the great bone of contention. The Senate did not wish the principles of the Wilmot Proviso attached to said amendment. The House did wish it, and resolved that it should be attached, or the California amendment should be rejected, or if not rejected, then the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill should go by the board.

This being the state of conflicting affairs between the two Houses, they labored on, in the presence of densely crowded galleries and lobbies, until near five o'clock this morning, before they could come to any agreement. At last, being tired out and exhausted, the members began to look *soberly* about them, and to resolve that the bill for keeping the wheels of the government moving should not be stopped, in a foolish disagreement about the most practical mode of rendering relief to the people of the newly acquired territories of New Mexico and California. Both houses struck out the whole amendment in regard to these territories, and then passed the bill!

In the House, the clock had been stopped at a quarter past eleven by the order of *somebody,* and there it remained for the night.

In the Senate, at four o'clock this morning, it was announced that Mr. President Polk, who had been with his Cabinet, in a room near the Senate Chamber, all night, for the purpose of signing bills, had gone home, at the hour of twelve.

In the Senate, a little *emeute* took place between Generals Foote and Cameron. The former went up to the latter to complain to him that he had officiously interrupted Senator Berrien while he was addressing the Senate, and in so doing, he shook his finger menacingly in the face of the Pennsylvania Senator, whereupon Gen. Cameron indignantly struck Gen. Foot's finger down to its owner's side. Order! order! rang through the Chamber, and Gen. Foote retreated. The difficulty was afterwards amicably made up.

In the House, at one time, Mr. Meade menacingly pushed his fist into Mr. Giddings' face and took him by the collar. They were separated. At another time and a later hour, Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, and Mr. Ficklin, of Illinois, got into a brush at fisticuffs. Mr. Inge also joined in the melee with a stick. Mr. Ficklin got the worst of it, with the loss of some blood. I learn that the affair was made up afterwards.

So much for the fights. Now for other matters.

Among the bills passed by both Houses, was the one establishing the Home Department.

Mr. President Polk did not make any of the appointments for the Minesota Territory, under the Territorial bill of that name which was passed.

At about six o'clock this morning, the President nominated Senator Hannegan Minister to Prussia, vice Andrew J. Donelson, who comes home, and the nomination was confirmed.

While the Clerk was in the act of calling the roll there was considerable excitement in the area, a little to the right of the Speaker's chair. Some members appeared to be holding Mr. Meade, who was greatly agitated. The Sergeant-at-arms appeared to be endeavoring to pacify him. Mr. Giddings was standing near the spot, on the opposite side of the area from where he usually sits and not far from Mr. Meade's seat.

The Speaker called upon members to take their seats. Mr. Giddings retired to his own side of the house, and Mr. Meade to his seat.

Just before the final adjournment and while a resolution voting extra pay to the clerks, &c. was under consideration, Mr. Johnson, of Ark. offered an amendment granting $500 to one of the doorkeepers, for his expenses in taking home the body of Hon. Jas. A. Black. It was objected to, and Mr. J. made some angry remarks, and, as I understand, subsequently accused Mr. Ficklin of opposing his resolution. Mr. F. denied it; but Mr. J., it is stated, persisted, and called him a d—d puppy." A scuffle ensued, and Mr. Inge, of Alabama, struck Mr. F. with his cane over the forehead, causing blood to flow. When first noticed from my desk, Mr. Johnston was violently pushing Mr. Ficklin over the seats, and both were struggling. They were immediately surrounded and separated, Mr. Ficklin's face bleeding freely, and he was lead out by the Sergeant-at-arms. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Speaker delivered his address, and then the House adjourned *sine die.*

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1849.

The last moments of the 30th Congress have exhibited an intensity of interest rarely if ever equalled in the history of federal legislation. In the midst of exciting scenes and constant interruptions, I have had no opportunity of writing down a narrative that can give any adequate conception of the circumstances attending the last acts of the session.

The great subject of consideration was the Senate's territorial amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, which the House originally passed. Should that amendment be adopted by the House, a government would be provided for California and New Mexico, without the Wilmot Proviso. Should it be simply rejected, the Senate must yield, or the bill be lost. Or, should the House tack the Proviso to the amendment, and the Senate disagree to that, and still insist on its own amendment, the bill must fail.

The House, in committee of the whole, took up the bill on Friday, and Mr. Vinton moved to attach the Wilmot Proviso to the Senate's amendment; this was *rejected* by tellers: yeas 89, nays 96; after which the House took a recess.

At the evening session, the House being still in committee, several amendments were adopted, by close votes; the effect of which was to strike out the reference to the "Rio Grande;" to limit the duration of the proposed government to six months after the end of the next session of Congress, and to establish the present Mexican laws. But when the question was taken, in committee, on adopting the Senate's amendment as thus amended, northern and southern men united in voting it down. The effect was different, probably, from what the Free Soilers anticipated: for, when the committee reported the bill to the House, the question arose, under the rule, on agreeing to the *Senate's (Walker's) amendment;* and this was not then open to further amendment. It was hoped that whenever a vote on this single point should be secured, the amendment would be adopted, and the bill passed. But the House rejected it, yeas 100, nays 114; and passed the bill with the amendment stricken out. The Senate insisted, that night, on the amendment, and the two Houses appointed a committee of Conference, consisting of Berrien, Atherton and Dickinson, of the Senate, and Vinton, Morehead and Nicholl, of the House.

The conferees made no report, on Saturday morning. At the evening session, they reported that they could not agree, and now commenced one of the most trying and exciting sittings ever known in the American Congress.

Mr. McClernand moved to recede from the disagreement.

Mr. Wentworth, who is as noted and boisterous a Free Soiler as any in the House, and did every thing he could throughout to defeat the bill by wasting time, moved a call of the House, and demanded the yeas and nays. They were refused, and the call also.

The motion to recede from the disagreement to the Senate's amendment, was carried amidst much excitement and confusion, yeas 111, nays 106.—This vote was regarded as a test of the disposition of a majority to accede to Walker's amendment.

Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky, said it was indispensable that the House should do something, or the bill must fail. He said he had been engaged most of the day in endeavoring to effect an agreement between the two bodies. To that end he now moved to amend the Senate's amendment, by striking out the words "Rio Grande," and adding a proviso, to the effect that "nothing in this act shall affect in any way the boundary of the State of Texas." Many members loudly manifested their approbation of this proposition, on which, the previous question was ordered, yeas 110, nays 101—another vote, in which the friends of Walker's amendment were considered as gaining a victory.

Mr. Morehead's amendment was then adopted—yeas 186, noes 20.

At least fifty members cried "Mr. Speaker," at the tops of their voices, and the floor was given to Mr. Thompson of Indiana.

Mr. Thompson made some impressive remarks upon the critical condition of the country, declaring that he indulged no sectional feelings, and urging the House to come to some settlement of this question. With this object, he said, he offered his amendment, which, in effect, authorized the President to hold possession of the acquired territories, and maintain peace and order within them; extended the constitution over them, so far as applicable, and declared that the laws now existing shall be in force until 4th July, 1850.

Mr. Thompson accepted a modification, suggested by Mr. Dunn of Indiana, by which imprisonment for debt [peon slavery] shall be prohibited in the territories.

After another interval of useless voting, the House came to a vote on Mr. Thompson's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas 111, nays 105—the Southern members voting unanimously against it.

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, then gained the floor, about twenty minutes before 12 (a quarter past eleven by the House clock,) and boldly avowed the purpose to speak the session out. He said something about the hand of Joshua, or some more nefarious hand, stopping the clock. Members tried to interrupt him, but he would yield to none except the chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, so that such bills might be brought to the Speaker and signed.

Mr. McClernand raised the point of order, that the object of the rules was to accelerate the public business, and that Mr. Pettit, in speaking against time, was out of order. The Speaker overruled the point. Mr. McClernand a spealed from the decision, and the appeal was sustained. So Mr. Pettit had to take his seat. Here there was increased excitement in every part of the hall.

The question was taken at length on the adoption of the Senate's amendment, as amended by Mr. Thompson, and was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 110, nays 104.

The bill as amended was passed about 1 o'clock, and sent to the Senate. The hands of the clock stood at a quarter past eleven.

During all this time, the House presented a curious and interesting spectacle. The constant voting by tellers brought members from all parts of the Hall together in the area. The conduct of the rabid Free Soil men, about thirty in number, in using every expedient to consume time, with the object of defeating the bill, naturally incensed the Southern members, and their feelings were doubtless freely expressed. A slight collision took place between Messrs. Meade and Giddings, in which the former seized Giddings by the throat for some language uttered in his hearing. They were immediately separated, and the occurrence did not attract general attention, so eager was the interest of members in the intricate parliamentary manœuvring in which they were engaged. It fortunately happened that no one gained the floor, who desired the House to take notice of the matter.

The Senate took up the bill as soon as it was reported from the House. A long discussion took place, in which the famous Mr. Foote figured most conspicuously.

Mr. Hunter moved to amend the House's (Mr. Thompson's) amendment, by simply adding to the clause establishing the Mexican laws in the territories, words of this import: "not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States." He said he would be satisfied with the amendment thus modified.

Mr. Webster immediately made the point, that this modification was of no effect, as the amendment already extended the constitution over the territories, and if any of the Mexican laws were inconsistent with the constitution, it would overrule them as completely without the additional words as with it. This view was obviously just, and, I confess, the proposition of Mr. Hunter somewhat surprised me.

Mr. Mason, adopting the suggestion of Mr. Berrien, moved to amend by striking out altogether the clause concerning the Mexican laws. This was rejected, and had a vote been then taken on the adoption of the House amendment, I believe it would have passed. But there arose a long debate on points of order, and the proper action to be taken by the Senate. Mr. Foote contended that the body was no more than a mere "town meeting," as the 4th of March had arrived. The manner of this Senator surpassed any conception that can be formed of it from the printed reports. Lashing right and left, alternately hauling Mr. Webster, and hurling denunciations against other Senators, he occupied more than half the brief time that was left, and created a constant disorder, which Mr. Atchison, the temporary President, was wholly unable to arrest. He insulted Mr. Cameron most grossly, and walking up to him, as he was addressing the Chair, shook his fist or finger so violently in his face, that a sort of collision took place, which was immediately stopped by Senators near by.

One demonstration was made during the debate, that deserves public attention. Gen. Cass, who, although he had been in the city many days, and was, at any moment, entitled to take his seat, did not take it until Saturday. About four o'clock, when it appeared that a final vote was about to be arrived at, the General rose, and said he should decline to vote, on the ground that he did not think the Senate was in legal session. Yulee, Turney and Borland, sitting around him, and frequently in consultation with him, took the same ground. It was an evident attempt to break up the session, leaving the appropriation bill unpassed, and thus, as they hoped, constraining an extra session, which should make the new administration unpopular. Mr. Foote even announced that the President had left the Capitol and would not sign the bill, but the latter part of the statement was soon corrected. Gen. Cass left his seat, and dodged the vote. This was finally taken on a motion of Mr. Bright that the Senate *recede from its amendment,* the effect of which would be that the Civil and Diplomatic bill, having originally passed the House, would stand passed by both bodies. Mr. Bright's motion was carried about six o'clock, and Mr. Polk soon after signed the bill, at his lodgings.

In the House, meanwhile, a fight had taken place, in which Messrs. Ficklin, Johnson of Ark., and Inge, were concerned. It originated in some angry conversation about the proceedings that had taken place.

At near seven, Mr. Winthrop delivered a very beautiful and touching valedictory, made peculiarly interesting by a brutal attack, which Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, had made upon him, on the usual vote of thanks, offered by Governor McDowell.

The appointment of Mr. Hannegan was, last night, confirmed as Minister to Prussia. In consequence of new relations likely to be established with the Germanic Empire, it is believed that he will never leave the country, and that the *outfit* he will get is intended as a mere reward for services too little appreciated at home.

During the night, $50,000 was appropriated to purchase Colt's improved repeating pistols, to be furnished to emigrants to California, at cost, on a written application to the War Department.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1849.

At 10 o'clock the doors of the Senate chamber were opened for the admission of those to whom its circumscribed space had constrained the Committee of Arrangements to limit it.

The circular gallery was soon filled with ladies, unaccompanied by gentlemen, and the marble gallery became densely crowded with such citizens as were so fortunate as to gain admittance there, through the thousands who sought to gratify their eyes by beholding the scene below.

The floor of the Senate chamber was occupied by Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, and those gentlemen who have heretofore been members, together with several members elect, officers of the army and navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress, Governors of the States and Territories, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and a host of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the Union.

At 11 o'clock the Rev. H. Slicer, Chaplain to the Senate, performed the usual devotional services.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, addressing the Secretary, then submitted a resolution for the organization of the Senate, that the Hon. D. R. Atchison, a Senator from the State of Missouri, be appointed President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and that the Hon. T. H. Benton, a Senator from the State of Missouri, administer to him the oath of office

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Hon. J. Davis, of Massachusetts, and the Hon. T. H. Benton conducted Mr. Atchison to the chair, where the oath of office was administered, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate.

The President *pro tem.* then requested the Senators elect to advance to the chair and take the oath prescribed for them, and the following were qualified and took their seats:

The Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland.
The Hon. William Upham, of Vermont.
The Hon. James Cooper, of Pennsylvania.
The Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina.
The Hon. S. Borland, of Arkansas.
The Hon. Isaac P. Walker, of Wisconsin.
The Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa.
The Hon. William H. Seward, of New York.
The Hon. Jackson Morton, of Florida.
The Hon. William C. Dawson, of Georgia.
The Hon. Moses Norris, Jr. of New Hampshire.
The Hon. James Whitcomb, of Indiana.
The Hon. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana.
The Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut.
The Hon. George E. Badger was absent when his name was called.

When the name of the Hon. James Shields, of Illinois, was called—

Mr. Walker rose and submitted a resolution to refer the credentials of the Hon. James Shields to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into his eligibility.

Mr. Berrien. Mr. President, that the proceedings of this day may not be interfered with by the discussion to which that resolution may lead, I move that its further consideration be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Walker assented, and the motion to postpone was agreed to.

At twenty minutes past 11, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in their official robes, entered the Senate chamber, and took seats on the right front of the chair.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the officers and members of that body, succeeded.

The Vice President elect, the Hon. Millard Fillmore, supported by ex-Vice President Dallas, next entered, preceded by the Committee of Arrangements. The Senators rose on their entrance and remained standing until the President *pro tem.* had administered the oath of office to the Vice President elect.

The Cabinet of the outgoing President then entered the Senate chamber, and took seats assigned to them.

At half past 12 o'clock the President elect, Gen. Zachary Taylor, supported by the ex-President, the Hon. James K. Polk, and preceded by the Committee of Arrangements, entered, and were conducted to seats immediately in front of the Secretary's desk, to the right of ex-Vice Presidents Dallas and Johnson.

The arrangements in the Senate chamber being now completed, the procession to the Eastern Portico was formed in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia.
The Supreme Court of the United States.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President elect and ex-President.
The Cabinet of the ex-President.
The Cabinet of the President elect.
The Vice President, ex-Vice Presidents, and Secretary of the Senate.
The members of the Senate.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Members and Officers of that body.
The Diplomatic Cor

nounced, and presented, on their entrè, the usual imposing spectacle, created by so numerous a body of fine-looking men, arrayed in that most gorgeous costume which European usage has assigned to these representatives of National Sovereignties. We see, in this country, so little of this sort of display, that when, on great State occasions, it does appear, it is sure to draw all eyes. At the head of the corps was M. Bodisco, whose well-known figure, erect, military, and covered with glittering orders, attracted the notice of all observers. There was the representative of the Germanic States, a composed and sage-looking man, with large epaulets and a rather plain uniform. Next him was seen the round, gentlemanly, benevolent countenance of Mons. Calderon, the worthy Minister of the ancient monarchy of Spain, a striped riband crossing his breast and well becoming his portly person. A striking contrast to the embroidered splendor of some of his neighbors, Belgian and Mexican, (as we believe,) was the comparatively undecorated figure of our old friend M. Poussin, whose glossy hair, piercing eagle eye, and ardent manner, could not be mistaken. The corps is now quite numerous, and filled a double row of seats on the left of the Chair. Their brilliancy appeared in fine contrast with the dark robes and grave law faces of the Judicial body, seated opposite to them.

Vice President Dallas had for some time been seen in the Chamber, easily designated by his snowy hair and upright gentlemanly figure. He occupied a seat in front of the Secretary's table, and facing the seats of the Senators. By his side sat a preceding ex-Vice President, Col. Richard M. Johnson, whose reminiscences were possibly running back to the good old days of the Jacksonian reign, but who seemed to look very good-naturedly upon all before him.

Mr. Dallas was observed to retire; and, after a brief interval, was seen re-entering the Chamber in company with the Vice President Elect, the Hon. Millard Fillmore, who looked in as fine health as we ever saw him, but not in better health of body or mind than all who know his worth wish him long to be. The future Presiding Officer of the Senate took the vacant seat of his predecessor, where the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Atchison.

The Chamber sinking at once into profound stillness, Mr. Fillmore delivered with calmness and dignity the following brief address:

SENATORS: Never having been honored with a seat on this floor, and never having acted as the presiding officer of any legislative body, you will not doubt my sincerity when I assure you that I shall often need your *friendly* suggestions, and more often your indulgent forbearance.

I should indeed feel oppressed and disheartened did I not recollect that the Senate is composed of eminent statesmen, equally distinguished for their high intellectual endowments, and their amenity of manners—whose persuasive eloquence is so happily tempered with habitual courtesy as to relieve your presiding officer from all that would be painful in the discharge of his duty, and render his position as agreeable as it must be instructive.

Thus encouraged and sustained, I enter upon the duties assigned me, firmly resolved to discharge them with impartiality and to the best of my ability; but I should do injustice to the grateful emotions of my own heart, if I did not, on this occasion, express my warmest thanks for the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon me, in being called by the voice of the Nation to preside over your deliberations.

It will not, I trust, be deemed inappropriate to congratulate you upon the scene now passing before us. I allude to it in no partisan aspect, but as an ever-recurring event contemplated by the Constitution. Compare the peaceful changes of Chief Magistrates of this Republic with the recent sanguinary revolutions in Europe. There, the voice of the people has only been heard amid the din of arms and the horrors of domestic conflicts; but here, in our own favored land, under the guidance of our Constitution, the resistless will of the nation has, from time to time, been peacefully expressed by the free suffrages of the People, and all have bowed in obedient submission to their decree. The Administration which but yesterday wielded the destinies of this great nation, to day quietly yields up its power, and, without a murmur, retires from the Capitol.

I congratulate you, Senators, and I congratulate my country, upon these oft-recurring and cheering evidences of our capacity for self-government. Let us hope that the sublime spectacle may be repeated as often as the people shall desire a change of rulers, and this venerated Constitution and this glorious Union may endure forever.

At 12 o'clock the members of the late Executive Cabinet appeared, Mr. Buchanan leading the way, and occupied places on the left of the ex-Vice Presidents.

All things were now in readiness for the President Elect: but a rather long interval succeeded, during which the procession by which he was escorted was slowly wending its way towards the Capitol. This space, however, did not seem to hang heavily on the hands of any, save perhaps a few, who, for the sake of seeing and hearing, had perched themselves in constrained positions, and whose patience nevertheless, exhibited a marvellous constancy. The rest seemed very busily occupied in conversation. Bird-like voices were heard chirping and twittering in the upper regions of the chamber, while below grave speculations on the present and the future seemed to occupy many sagacious looking heads, and to find an occasional outlet into confidential ears. Messengers passed backward and forward: eyes turned from time to time toward the great door, and to the clock about it.

At length, however, the sounds of martial music began to be heard without, and the vicinity of the Procession became more and more evident. Expectation was now at its height; the great area was cleared, the hum which had filled the chamber subsided, the great door opened, and the President Elect, in company with ex-President Polk, entered and took a seat which had been prepared for him; Mr. Polk occupying another upon his left hand.

The appearance of Gen. Taylor is so perfectly unassuming, that many persons had repeatedly to inquire, before they could assure themselves that that was the man whose name and deeds had filled the trumpet of fame, and won the love and the highest honors of his countrymen. The General saluted those near him with an air of frankness and good-will, and conversed sometime (in whispers) with Chief Justice Taney, (probably as to the ceremony about to take place.)

After a brief pause, the order of procession was announced, and the company retired from the Chamber of the Senate in the order prescribed in the programme, passing through the Rotunda to the Eastern Portico of the Capitol, where extensive staging had been erected preparatory to the solemnity of inauguration.

THE ACT OF INAUGURATION.

On reaching the staging erected over the flight of stairs of the Portico of the Capitol, and standing in full view of the upturned eyes of at least twenty thousand people, representing every State and Territory of the Union, the President Elect pronounced the admirable Inaugural Address which graces a preceding column of this paper. This address was delivered in a remarkably distinct voice, and many parts of it were enunciated with a full and clear emphasis, and enthusiastically responded to by the cheers of the surrounding spectators. As soon as the applause which marked the conclusion of the address had subsided, the Oath to execute the office of the President of the United States, and the best of his ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, was, with due solemnity, administered to the President of the United States by Chief Justice Taney. The President was then overwhelmed with congratulations, Chief Justice Taney and Ex-President Polk taking the lead.

The ceremonies at the Capitol were terminated by salvos of artillery, amid the roar of which the President, and all assembled round him, retraced their steps, re-embarked in the carriages, and escorted, as before, by the Marshals and the Military, returned down the broad avenue leading from the Capitol to the White House, appropriated to the residence of the successive Presidents of the United States.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Followed by a vast concourse of people, the President entered the Mansion which he is henceforth to inhabit, and there received, with his accustomed courtesy, the salutes of some thousands of persons, passing in a long array in front of him, taking the Ladies each by the hand; a ceremony which, from their great number, it was not possible for him to go through with the multitude of the other sex.

It is a circumstance as pleasing to relate as it is surprising, that, in so multitudinous a throng, on foot, on horseback, and in carriages, no accident of any kind is known to have occurred to mar the general enjoyment of the occasion.

INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

Elected by the American People to the highest Office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and, in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my Countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character will furnish ample guaranties for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect, and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence; and especially to his example who was, by so many titles, "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties and to appoint Ambassadors and other Officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed: these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the People under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of History and the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other Powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a Government, confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity, indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

INSTALLATION OF THE CABINET.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary for the Home Department, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General of the United States, all recently appointed, yesterday morning respectively took the prescribed Oath of Office, and forthwith proceeded to the discharge of their several duties.

The new Secretary of War (Mr. Crawford) has not yet arrived here.

National Intelligencer March 9.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1849.

Notice to Debtors to this Office.

Mr. C. C. McCrummen will attend the Superior Courts of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Richmond, and Robeson, authorized to settle accounts with persons owing this office, who are respectfully requested to meet him during those Courts.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—After reading the plain, straightforward, sensible, and patriotic Address of President Taylor, we wondered how it would be possible for any one, even the most embittered political opponent, to find fault with it. The "Union" of the next morning, however, commenced the assault, in the following manner:—

"The new President's inaugural address is the shortest document which has probably ever been delivered by any incoming President. It consists in general of common-place, non-committal generalities. But it is impossible not to perceive the strong federal spirit which breathes from it. We say honestly, it sounds to our ears as ultra whig. We hear nothing in it of the limited powers of the federal government—of the strict construction of the constitution. On the contrary, we see powers claimed which the constitution does not recognize, for our internal policy. It appears, too, from the language of the President, as if he were disposed to shift his own constitutional responsibility upon the shoulders of the other departments, especially of Congress. We have no room, however, to enter into these matters to-day, and no disposition to indulge in any critical review of the positions which are assumed in this brief document. But it is sufficiently obvious, from all the signs of the times, that we are to have a party, and a strong party, administration, and the republican party must stand to their arms—not to wage any factious opposition, but to rally around their ancient principles, (the principles of Jefferson and of Jackson,) and to defend the true theory of the constitution, and resist all the measures which violate its spirit. The democrats must again unite shoulder to shoulder in defence of their faith. Let them take this course, with the union and energy which become them, and we have not the most distant doubt that the most brilliant success will attend their irresistible efforts."

It is far from being an objection to the Address that it is short; but in fact it is almost identically the length of both of Mr. Madison's, and of Gen. Jackson's first, Inaugural Addresses. There is not, probably, five lines of difference in the length of the four.

The charge that it consists of "common-place, non-committal generalities," is contradicted by the complaints which immediately follow. It is common-place and non-committal, yet it is impossible not to perceive its strong federal spirit! It is non-committal, and yet it is ultra whig! It is common-place and non-committal, because it says nothing of limited powers and strict construction—those unmeaning generalities which are the very essence of common-place and non-committalism, and which are the reliance of every modern demagogue.

What are the "powers claimed which the constitution does not recognize, for our internal policy"? The allusion is evidently to the "encouragement and protection of the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; and the improvement of our rivers and harbors." If these be not recognized by the constitution, it is very clear that all our earlier Presidents and Statesmen,—those who assisted in framing and putting in operation that Constitution,—did not understand its meaning; for they, with great unanimity, asserted and exercised all of those powers. We shall be greatly mistaken if the people do not approve of the return to first principles, on these points, provided the system be carried on with moderation, prudence, and skill.

And then it is utterly untrue that President Taylor manifests any disposition to shift off upon others his own constitutional responsibility. Every paragraph of the Address presents a glaring contradiction of this calumny. There is an express recognition, throughout, in the very terms of the Constitution itself, of those responsibilities and duties, and an avowed determination faithfully to meet and perform them.

The Union calls upon its party to rally around the principles of Jefferson and Jackson (but which set of Jackson's principles we are not advised.)—To these President Taylor and his party will be quite content to oppose the principles of WASHINGTON, with an unfailing confidence that the people will prefer TAYLOR, with WASHINGTON'S principles and practice, to Ritchie, with Jefferson's and Jackson's. *We* thought that the Locofocos *had* been united, shoulder to shoulder, under those principles; that they were not wanting in energy; and that the Union had not, all along, "the most distant doubt of the most brilliant success of their irresistible efforts;"—and yet they were beaten; as we trust they are doomed to be again and again.

The noble conduct of the old hero, to those who had done all they could, whilst in power, to break him down; the moderate, and generous, and patriotic spirit which pervades his Address, (so entirely in keeping with his conduct;) the uprightness and faithfulness with which he has discharged every duty; the success which has crowned his every action in life;—all give promise of a safe, sound, and successful Administration, which must grow upon the affections of the people.

THE CABINET.—Gen. Taylor's original selection of Heads of the Departments has been materially changed since its first announciation, in consequence of the creation of a new Department, and of Mr. Abbott Lawrence's declining, on account of the state of his health, to take the Navy Department. The changes thus rendered necessary, resulted in the following selection:—

For Secretary of State,	JOHN M. CLAYTON.
For Secretary of the Treasury,	WM. MEREDITH.
For Secretary of War,	G. W. CRAWFORD.
For Secretary of the Navy,	WM. B. PRESTON.
For Sec'y of the Home Dep't,	THOMAS EWING.
For Postmaster General,	JACOB COLLAMER.
For Attorney General,	REVERDY JOHNSON.

The nominations of these gentlemen were sent to the Senate on Tuesday, and confirmed on Wednesday.

Three of the Cabinet are from Free States, three from Slave States, and one, (Mr. Clayton,) from a State which is nominally a Slave State.

The President has been so beseiged by the thousands of citizens who called upon him at all hours, that he has been obliged to give notice that company will only be received from 12 to 3 o'clock. He has also given notice that no direct application for office will be received by him. All such applications must be presented to the appropriate Heads of Departments

A number of resignations of Locofoco office holders have been handed in; and it is stated that Gen. Saunders has placed his resignation, as Minister to Spain, in Mr. Mangum's hands, to be presented at his discretion. Rumor says that either the Hon. D. M. Barringer, or the Hon. Edward Stanly, will be appointed to this office; though Col. James Watson Webb, of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, is in hot pursuit of it.

THE LATE CONGRESS.—We have devoted much space to an account of the closing scenes in Congress, during Saturday night and Sunday morning, the 3d and 4th inst. Besides their intrinsic importance, these proceedings are notable for the intemperance and rowdyism which prevailed, and which led to no less than *three fist fights*, in which *seven* members (two Senators and five Representatives,) actually engaged, and in which two others would have engaged, so we see, but that Mr. Wentworth of Illinois did not resent the open and insulting denunciations of Mr. Clark of Kentucky. It is due to the Whig party to state, that not one of the nine belongs to their party, eight of them being Locofocos, and the other an abolitionist. It is the first time that the Senate has ever been disgraced by such an occurrence, which we suppose is but another evidence of the "progressive" tendency of Locofocoism.

We wish that we could hope that these scenes would have the good effect to induce the people to send to Congress none but *gentlemen*, of sober habits, and sufficient self-respect to forbid their disgracing themselves and the country.

There were three great Balls in Washington on the night of the Inauguration, and Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore spent an hour or two at all in succession. There were 3 to 4000 persons at one of them; several ladies fainted, from the crowd, and one, who had waltzed frequently, died before the morning.

1250 Tickets, at $10 each, were sold, for one of the Balls, making $12,500. The expenses were $8,500, leaving $4000 to go to the charitable Institutions of the city. The extortion in Washington was monstrous. Two gentlemen had to pay $10 for a hack to take them to the Ball; and $8 a night for a lodging, without board, was exacted from some.

HOUSTON ON CALHOUN.—The National Intelligencer contains an Address to his constituents, by Senator Sam Houston, in reply to a speech of Mr. Calhoun in Charleston, in August last, in which he and Mr. Benton were charged with defection to the South. Houston is exceedingly severe upon Calhoun, reviewing his public life, exposing his inconsistencies, and charging him with hostility to the Union. We will probably copy a portion of the Address in our next.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.—Mr. and Mrs. Polk, Mr. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Daniel Graham, late Register of the Treasury, and Mr. Duncan, left Washington on the night of the 5th, for Tennessee, by way of Virginia, North and South Carolina, New Orleans, &c.

The Richmond Whig gives the following account of their reception in that city, which we copy for the sake of the admirable hit at the leading trait of Virginians:—

"*Reception of Mr. Polk.*—The late President was received yesterday, on his arrival, by a committee, and conducted to the House of Delegates, where he was addressed by Speaker Hopkins, in a pompous eulogy on his administration. Mr. Polk replied with many thanks for the distinguished and unexpected honor.

"Mr. Walker was also addressed by the Speaker, and responded in terms of overwhelming compliment to Old Virginia. Both of the gentlemen seemed to understand the Virginia foible, and they *did* lay it on thick. Mr. Walker, after referring to the pride which a Grecian must have felt in strolling in the Agora, or a Roman in the forum, asked what must be the feelings of any American in treading the soil of Virginia—a land whose staples consisted in honor, disinterestedness, patriotism, courage and virtue!

"This was going it pretty strong—but we Virginians can stand a good deal—and nobody doubted the perfect sincerity of the distinguished guests."

At Wilmington, on Wednesday, the party was received with distinguished honors. On their arrival, the hospitalities and freedom of the town were tendered to them in a neat speech by the Magistrate of Police, Col. Jas. T. Miller. They were then, writes our correspondent, "escorted from the Depot to Mrs. Swan's, where Mr. Wm. Hill delivered the reception speech, to which the Ex-President responded very handsomely. His remarks were confined mostly to North Carolina—his birth, education, and partialities for her. He alluded to the Mecklenburg Declaration, and the Documents which had lately been discovered in the British Archives, establishing the point beyond all doubt. At 12 o'clock he repaired to the Masonic Hall, where the citizens generally, without respect to party, paid their respects to him."

At Wilmington, a committee of five gentlemen from Charleston met Mr. Polk, to escort him to their city.

On Thursday, he departed, amidst the roar of cannon, and the greeting of hundreds who had assembled to witness his departure.

At Charleston, he was received with speeches, a procession, and dinner, attended by 100 persons.

SALE OF SWAMP LANDS.—Gov. Manly has advertised a sale of 50,000 acres of the reclaimed Swamp Lands, lying in the counties of Hyde and Washington. Sale to take place May 21st.

THE PLANK ROAD.—The following interesting extract from a private letter, received in this place, having been shown to us, we have asked permission to publish it. It is from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman of Moore county:—

"I will state (according to your request,) my opinion of the route I think would be best for the plank road to run, and my reasons for it. If you will examine the map, and measure accurately, you will find there is scarcely any difference in the distance of the routes. That if you take the most direct way, say South of Carthage, passing near Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, and through part of Stanly to Salisbury, for fifty miles you pass through as poor a country as any in the State, and after that you get in a very broken country, almost mountainous, to Salisbury.

"If on the contrary you come by Watson's Bridge, you will have a beautiful level ridge for nearly half the way, particularly if the Cotton road is followed. Deep River, by that road, can be *reached from Fayetteville* in *forty* miles, getting at once into a rich country, passing immediately through beds of Iron and Coal, and near a Soap Stone quarry. If the plank road passes here, up will spring furnaces for the manufacture of iron, &c., whose best market would be Fayetteville. Passing then on the most direct route to Salisbury from Watson's, you would come to the flourishing village of Franklinville, (distance twenty-eight miles,) where there are three large factories now in operation, and more building at and near the village. Crossing Deep River again, at this place, over a fine public bridge, to reach Ashborough, five miles further.

"The above, in my opinion, should be the route, as far preferable to any other. If I could carry to Fayetteville on the plank road four tons of coal, and could get there five dollars per ton, it would be far better than hauling corn at the present prices and on the present roads; for the coal would cost little to get it up, the corn a good deal of time and labor to raise.

"If it should come by Watson's, I think a good deal of stock would be taken here in work. I will see what can be done in a few days.

"There is one thing not generally known, which will make a vast difference in the facility and price of Lumber used on the road. I mean Page's Portable Saw Mill, either by steam or horse power. They are used in all the navy yards, and is the only saw mill to the North West. Six horses with one of these can saw more than any water mill in the State. It can be put up or taken down in a few hours, and moved from place to place as desired; thus saving more than half the expense. I think this machine should be noticed by the papers, and it would make a great difference in taking contracts."

Extract of a Letter from Stanly county to the Editor.

"There is a good deal said about the Plank Road in this region of country, and many are of the belief that it ought to strike the Pee Dee country as low down as the mouth of Rocky River in Stanly. They say that if it were to do so, it would effectually divert the cotton trade now sent from Richmond, Anson, Montgomery and Stanly, from Cheraw, where it now goes, to your town of Fayetteville. Some of the Anson farmers are very much in the spirit of it."

THE WESE.—The following article, from the Asheville Messenger, does not, in our opinion, unduly estimate the advantages to result from the Western Turnpike, authorized by our last Legislature. That part of the State has been almost literally locked up. But few of its productions can be carried to market without expending their value in the process. Consequently there is but little inducement to produce more than is necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants. What they do carry to market, goes of necessity out of the State, to South Carolina and Georgia. But with a good Turnpike Road to Salisbury, a Plank Road continued to this place, and a Rail Road to Wilmington, what may we not look for, in increased productions, increased travel, increased wealth and population? The Messenger, it will be seen, dwells entirely upon a connection with the proposed Rail Road. But we greatly mistake the character of our people if the Turnpike do not form quite as much of a feeder to our Plank Road as to the Rail Road. They will mutually benefit each other. We anticipate a large amount of travel, for business and pleasure, over these Roads. It is now almost impracticable to get from the sandy plains to the Mountains. But open such roads as are in contemplation, and many will resort there for pleasure and health. The intercourse will be in every way pleasant and profitable. The different sections of the State will be knit more closely together, their interests become identified, their patriotism aroused, their trade concentrated, their prosperity advanced.

From the Halifax Messenger.

THE TURNPIKE ROAD.

The construction of the Western Turnpike from the Georgia line, in Cherokee County, to Salisbury, will, we ardently hope, be the dawn of a new and better state of things in Western North Carolina. Should the Central Railroad from Goldsborough, via Raleigh and Salisbury to Charlotte, be completed, as we believe it will, our Turnpike will intersect it at Salisbury, and thus give us a direct, rapid and cheap communication with Wilmington, which city we suppose would be able to furnish an outlet for all the produce which might be taken thither from Western Carolina. We believe the time has at length arrived, when our State is to assume her proper position among her sisters—that her people have at last aroused to the importance of doing something to save her from gaping and irretrievable ruin. But we do not believe that any considerable amount, if indeed any at all, of the produce made by our people *west* of the Ridge, will find its way to Wilmington. It is too far to haul produce to Salisbury to get it upon a Railroad. But we rejoice that that fertile and beautiful country lying *east* of the ridge and *west* of Salisbury, will, to a great extent, be released from their difficulties about getting to a market, through the Turnpike and Rail Road. These two Roads will furnish to a vast and rich extent of our State the desideratum which they have so long needed.

The Turnpike is full of promise of blessings, however, to our people. It will give our citizens employment at home, and keep among us hundreds of thousands of dollars which would go into the pockets of others; it will furnish us with a good road through the Western counties, a thing at present entirely out of the question, and thus promote travel and communication; it will give our extreme Western friends who owe the State for lands the opportunity to relieve themselves from indebtedness by labor upon the Road, and thus save from distress a most worthy, enterprising and patriotic portion of our citizens.

A passage in the article from the pen of the Hon. WM. B SHEPARD, which we copy in another column, is calculated, we think, to produce an erroneous impression in regard to Mr. BADGER, and as the latter gentleman may not notice it, we think it right, in publishing the article, to accompany it by what we conceive to be the true and just state of the case. The passage to which we allude is the following:—

"At the time of my vote for Mr. Rayner for Senator, I was ignorant "that he entertained the same opinions as those of Mr. Badger, upon the Compromise bill," which this published speech alleges to be the fact. I had been informed previous to the Senatorial election, that Mr. Rayner, whilst in Congress, had delivered a speech, in which he took the ground that it was unconstitutional in the Federal Government to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and it was, I think, a very fair inference of mine, that if it was unconstitutional for Congress to prohibit slavery in the District of Columbia, over which it has exclusive jurisdiction, it would likewise be unconstitutional to prohibit slavery in a Territory over which it has a very limited jurisdiction. I mention this circumstance as explanatory of my vote for Mr. Rayner in preference to Mr. Badger, and to exonerate myself from the charge of being influenced by personal hostility to the latter gentleman."

A careless reader might understand Mr. Shepard to mean that Mr. Badger admitted the right of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. But if we recollect aright, Mr. Badger has never spoken on that point, for the reason, evidently, that it has never come up for consideration in the Senate. His speech on the Compromise bill, to which Mr. Shepard takes exception, does not allude, in the most remote manner, to the District of Columbia. It argues the right of Congress to legislate on the subject in the newly acquired territory; and affirms that right as conferred by the Constitution, repeatedly exercised by Congress, and acquiesced in by all parties and sections. There is this great difference between the District of Columbia and the Mexican territories: the District, when it came under the control of Congress, *had* Slavery existing, and maintained by the local laws. The Mexican territory, on the contrary, not only had *not* Slavery existing within them, but it was expressly prohibited.

But the great object of Mr. Badger's Compromise speech was to show, as it did show most conclusively, that the Compromise Bill would have surrendered all the newly acquired territory to the Free Soilers, and deprived Southern people of all hope of peopling any part of it with their Slaves. It is only by admitting the right of Congress so to legislate, that Slavery ever can exist in any part of the territory acquired from Mexico. The argument by which this was established has been so often given in this paper, that it is needless to repeat it. It rested upon the Law of Nations, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. To this tribunal, (which had already decided the point against the South,) the Compromise Bill proposed to refer the subject. Instead of denouncing Mr. Badger for his agency in the defeat of *such* a bill, the true friends of the South owe him their warmest thanks.

GREAT YIELD OF COTTON.—A friend in Richmond county writes to us as follows:—

"Thirteen acres of land cultivated in cotton by Thomas W. Steele, on Little River in this county, produced the past year two thousand six hundred pounds (2600 lbs.) per acre. Who can beat that! Can even Mississippi or TEXAS do much better?—At all events is it not equal to the Sampson Hog, which was noticed in the Observer of last week?"

Mr. James Baker was, on Thursday last, elected Register of the County of Cumberland, in place of Mr. Alan McLean, resigned.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The proceedings of Monday the 5th will be found in full in another part of this paper.

On Tuesday, Mr. Badger, who was not present on Monday, was qualified and took his seat.

Considerable debate occurred in regard to the right of Mr. Shields to take a seat, he being a foreigner by birth, and it being questioned whether he has ever been naturalized. It was finally agreed, without dissent, to follow all the precedents by allowing Gen. Shields to be sworn in and take his seat, and then to refer the question of his eligibility to a Special Committee of five.

A committee was appointed to inform the President of the readiness of the Senate to receive any communication from him; and he sent a message by the hands of Col. Bliss, his Private Secretary, on which the Senate went into Executive Session. [The message contained a nomination of the Cabinet Officers.]

On Wednesday, Mr. Foote got up to make a personal explanation, relative to the collision between himself and Mr. Cameron, on the previous Saturday night. It appears that he struck Mr. Cameron a slight blow, which was returned with a similar blow. Messrs. Butler and Fitzpatrick interfered, and subsequently they are as good friends as ever. [The explanation is almost as bad as the fight.]

The Standing Committees were appointed, and an Executive Session held, in which all the nominations of Cabinet officers were confirmed.

On Thursday, nothing of importance was done or said.

On Friday, after some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN.—The Steamer America arrived at Halifax N. S., on Thursday last, and her news, which is to the 24th ult., was expressed to St. John's, and telegraphed from thence, in anticipation of her own arrival.

There had been a tremendous excitement in the cotton market, the enormous amount of 50,000 bales having been sold in one day, of which 15,000 were taken on speculation. Prices rose ⅛d. This was on the 14th. The tendency was upward until the 17th, when inaction and depression followed the excitement, and prices fell ⅛. But on the 23d, that fall was recovered, and prices stood as before, fair Uplands 4⅞; Mobile 4⅝; Orleans 5d. Sales of the week ending 23d, 33,000 bales. Breadstuffs are somewhat depressed.

Money was abundant, interest low, and U. S. 6 per cent. stock had a further advance to $106½, which, with exchange, is equal to $114. English stocks had fallen slightly. Consols 92⅞ to 93¼.

There is no political news of interest from England.—The California fever was raging, among all classes. And in France the government had despatched an Engineer to survey the gold region.

Louis Napoleon is daily acquiring strength and popularity. The National Assembly has voted its own dissolution, and a new Assembly will meet about the middle of May. The funds have advanced materially.

In Rome the Pope had been formally deposed and a Republic established. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled to Porte San Stefano, with his family.

In Spain, the Foreign Minister informed Congress that no proposition for the cession of Cuba had been made, that no Ministry composed of Spanish blood would listen to any such proposition, and that Spain would never part with Cuba.

Council of State.—On Tuesday last the following members of the Council assembled in the Capitol, in pursuance of the call of Governor Manly, viz: A. E. Erwin, Thos. Allison, Charles L. Payne, John Winslow, Joshua Taylor; and were organized by the appointment of Col. Taylor as President, and L. Cheves Manly as Secretary.

The following nominations were thereupon submitted by the Governor, viz:

For Board of Internal Improvements,

FRED'K J. HILL, of Brunswick County;
CALVIN GRAVES, of Caswell.

Directors of the Literary Fund.

RICHARD HINES, of Wake;
GEORGE LITTLE, do.
WELDON N. EDWARDS, of Warren.

These nominations were unanimously confirmed, and the Council thereupon adjourned without day.—*Raleigh Times.*

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

By Ruffin, C. J. in Mosby *v.* Hunter, from Warren; judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant. Also, in Armstrong *v.* Baker, from Edgecombe, reversing the decision of the Court below and directing a procedendo. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Morrisey *v.* Hill, from Duplin, reversing the judgment, and directing a *renire de novo.* Also, in Spruill *v.* Moore, in Equity from Martin, ordering an inquiry and directing a decree for dividing the negroes. Also, in the matter of Makepeace and Christian, from Montgomery, reversing the order of the Superior Court. Also, in Kea *v.* Robeson, in Equity from Bladen, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Nash, J. In the case of Britt *v.* Patterson, from Greene, reversing the judgment and remanding the cause. Also, in Lee *v.* Patrick, from Craven, reversing the judgment and directing a *renire de novo.* Also, in Roulhac *v.* White, from Bertie, affirming the judgment below.

By Pearson, J. In Poole *v.* Cox, from Wake, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Do ex dem.* Jordan *v.* Marsh, from Chatham, directing a *renire de novo.* Also, in Myers *v.* Beeman and Belcher, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. Also, in Meares *v.* Town of Wilmington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Caton *v.* Willis, in Equity from Craven, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Faucette *v.* Barber, from Orange; judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in McDaniel and others *v.* Stober and others in Equity from Stanly, reversing the interlocutory order of the Court below. Also, in Griffin *v.* Carter, in Equity from Northampton, reversing the interlocutory order with costs.—*Register.*

ROCKFISH, March 1, 1849.

MR. HALE: Please insert the following Election Question: R. S.

At the Rockfish Presidential Election, the Whigs had ⅗ of all the votes wanting 7¼, and the Locos half as many wanting 8. How many votes were polled, and what was the Whig majority?

The Commissioners of the Plank Road are requested to meet at the Town Hall on To-morrow (Wednesday) Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

GEO. McNEILL, Ch'n.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., by the Rev'd Mr. Crook, Mr. ARMAND D. LOVE to Miss MARY M. GARDNER, daughter of Junius D. Gardner, Esq.

In this county, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Neill McKay, Maj. JAMES H. WEATHER of Kentucky, to Miss ANN A., eldest daughter of Alex. McDougald, Esq.

DIED,

At Rochella, Cumberland county, on the morning of the 21st ult., JAMES WILLIE TOOLE, youngest child of Rev. David and Elizabeth S. Williams, aged three years, ten month, two days.

At the residence of Professor Green, at Chapel Hill, on Friday morning last, Mrs. MARY S. HOLMES, the young and interesting wife of Mr. Lucien Holmes, of Wilmington. She died of consumption.

Suddenly, at her residence in Duplin county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH WRIGHT, widow of the late Thos. Wright, Esq.

In Richmond county, on the 19th ult., JOHN ALEXANDER, son of Daniel J. Graham, aged three years and twenty-eight days. Beloved he lived, lamented he died.

Bemoaning the state of the dead,
A visit alarming to me,
The soul of this dear little child it is fled,
It's sweet face no more I shall see;
To the arms of my Jesus 'tis gone,
It was snatched in a moment away,
Then let us prepare to go on,
It's a debt that we mortals must pay.

[*Communicated.*

In Chatham county, on the 6th instant, Mrs. RUTH GUTHRIE, consort of William Guthrie, in the eighteth year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 13.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6½ a	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¼ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, E. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4¼	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 doz Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bxls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
5 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Cassimere Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting. 25 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cassimere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black moleskin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lamb's-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sheetings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Ticking; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvas; Padding; a variety of Coats, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazeppas, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cassimeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Laines and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Acker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP!

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

LIME! LIME!!

150 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.

Jan. 20, 1849. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE PATENT NETTING LOOM, invented by Mr. John McMullen, of Baltimore, Md., is now in full and successful operation, and is producing a most beautiful article of Netting, suitable for fishing nets, seines, fly nets for horses, &c., which can be supplied to dealers or consumers of the article, at a price far below that of a similar article produced by hand, and is in every respect decidedly superior. Uniformity in the meshes, perfect knots, and almost entire freedom from knots in the twine, adds very much to the beauty and perfection of the work of this machine.

Fishermen, dealers in seines and seine twine, and manufacturers of fly nets, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this article, at No. 74½ Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

WM. E. HOOPER.

Jan'y 15, 1849. 51-13w

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 hhds. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.

An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All those wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my Store on Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leete's.

JAMES DODD.

January 1, 1849. 48

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

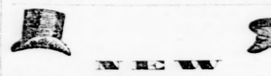
HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf



NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Laine, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
5-4 Muslin-de-Laine do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 25. E. J. HALE

NEW STOCK OF *Books and Stationary.*

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND

Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

August 16.

BOOK BINDERY.

W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

---

100 bushels prime Seed RYE, for sale cheap by

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 29, 1849. 52tf

UNITED STATES'

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse!!

LEWIS & HANFORD,

Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl Street,

(Between Fulton st. and Burling Slip,)

NEW YORK,

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

Adapted to the Southern and Southwestern Markets!!

In the article of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

We keep an endless variety.

ALSO THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL CLOTHING

AND

COVERED HATS

In the World.

Plain and Fashionable Clothing, of all kinds.

LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl St.

Jan'y 12, 1849. 50-10w

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR.

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

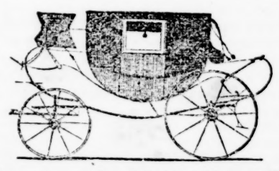
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ **REPAIRING** faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1836, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the lusts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Normeut, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap. Apply to

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

T. T. PONDS'

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 5tf

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

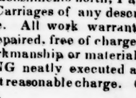
The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

CAPE FEAR



Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

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150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution under their care will be re-opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday the 3d day of January next. Rev'd Smeren Colton, D. D., will take charge of the School as Principal, who will be provided with competent assistance.

Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Atkins's Ferry, and about midway from either place. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and is removed from the temptations often prevailing in large towns to the detriment of a School. The Trustees are in the process of erecting buildings, which they intend shall be competent to all the purposes of the kind of institution contemplated. It will also be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the School may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, which, together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be disposed to attend the School. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLean, who with his mother, long acquainted with such business, will do every thing that can be reasonably expected to make the condition of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board, including washing and lodging, is six dollars per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings, will be charged for the use of rooms and furniture, one dollar and twenty-five cents per Quarter, or five dollars per annum. Other Students will be charged twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the languages, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty-two per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English studies, the charge will be six dollars per quarter, or twenty-four dollars per annum.

For the Elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter.

Tuition and Board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The design of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, or fitted for business, under a good moral influence, where there may be few temptations, and where they shall not be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large and business places. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to prepare for College; for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business; and where parents may place their sons under a supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good moral habits, while the expenses are so low as to enable those of limited means to give their children a good education. The trustees having confidence in the teachers employed, and in the arrangement made for boarding, believe they may recommend the School to the patronage of the public, and trust that under a careful supervision, the Institution will become such as will meet the expectation of patrons, and gain a high place in public favor. They wish it to be understood, that the strictest attention will be paid to the moral culture of the pupils, and, in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of studies, and as far as practicable, a religious aspect will be given to the exercises of the School, while every thing inconsistent with a rigid moral character will be discountenanced.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.

Cumberland county, Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Am. Almanac, 1849; the Psalmist; Xenophon's Anabasis; Smiley's Arithmetic; Collot's series of French Books; Gulliver's Travels; Æsop's Fables; Coumbe's Physiology.

Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; The Amaranth, 1849; Friendship's Offering, 1849; The Snow Flake, 1849; The Garland, 1849.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 8.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBEL